tion of the appetite. When they want nk they desire that it shall be at hand, and that they be not compelled to seek the seclusion and uncongeniality of the committee rooms, where they must sneak it from the sideboard and invite personal scandal. It is social, safe, satisfactory, to have it served in the restaurant. That is the restaurant is there for. Admittherefore, that the law shall be passed, and that a President who is known to be liberal in his views upon the ques-tion of the delights of the table, shall not affix his name to a veto message instead of the bill, it may be set down as an infallible prophecy that the act will either be a dead etter through the resurrection of the tea cup, or every committee room will become a private bar. We shall see. Elijah Morse, that pink posey of all that is "unco guid," was the only vocal sponsor for the bill in the House. I met him in the corridor just after the passage of the

Will the Senate agree with the House?" I asked. They will not dare to do otherwise," was the reply. "There is a tremendous temperance sentiment behind it which they will not dare to provoke

"But do you not know the real power that is behind the passage of this bill?" I The power I speak of and no other,"

"Pardon me if I say that you don't know what has been going on for years," I ven-tured. "The liquor sellers of the District have always been furious against the unicensed sale of beverages at the Capitol. They have been working for just such a law as yours. It will help their business enormously. You are indebted to them for the passage of this act, and without them you could not have succeeded. Temperance people have no influence with congresmen, but the liquor interests are mighty. They hope you will not only enact the law, but that you will see to its strict enforcement. Morse looked injured. He had really hugged the delusion that the temperance

Mr. Cleveland After Wild Fowl. WASHINGTON. Dec. 13. - President Cleveland left Washington this evening for a shooting trip in South Carolina waters. He was accompanied by Captain R. D. Evans, Commander Lamberton and Dr. O'Reilly, his physician. The President is considerably fatigued from the labors in-volved in the preparation of his message, and is in need of recuperation, so it is probable that he will absent himself from Washington at least a week. The party started by rail for Georgetown, S. C., where they will board the lighthouse tender Wisteria and proceed to Winyah bay, where they will be the guests of the Annandale Shooting Club.

element had scored a success.

## TRIED TO SECURE \$75,000.

Name of Judge E. T. Hamilton Used by a Cleveland Check Forger. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.-The name of Judge E. T. Hamilton, of Cleveland, was

forged to a \$75,000 check Saturday. Early in the afternoon a man appeared at the Lorain-street Bank and presented an order for that amount on the Dime Savings and ding Company, payable to C. N. Cunningham. The treasurer offered an excuse for not paying it at once and Cunningham departed. Meanwhile the signature had been pronounced a forgery by Judge Hamilton. At 3 o'clock Cunningham again appeared. He was told that the bank had alled to get the money and was requested to return at 5. He agreed to do so, but has not been seen since.

Alleged Swindler.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 13 .- A stranger, calling himself P. H. Bradley, is under arrest here as a check swindler, and it is said he is wanted by several Western railroad companies for forging railroad passes. was first thought he might be Dyer, the absconding New York bookkeeper, but that theory was set aside to-day by the arrival of a detective who failed to identify him. Bradley deposited in the First National Bank of this city a check for \$500 drawn on a bank in Dayton, O. A bank book in which the deposit was credited was given him, but he was told not to draw against it until information from Dayton had been received. He ignored the warning and ought diamonds and clothing, giving checks on the First National and exhibiting the bank book. Learning of these transactions the bank officials caused his arrest. He is held pending the receipt of more detailed information from the West.

### MODERN MILITARY TACTICS. Owing to Improvements in Weapons

Many Changes Have Been Made. Pall Mall Gazette. The great advances that have been made in the organization of huge armies since the last European war, the mobility and flexibility of modern troops, and the power and precision of weapons now in use-all these things render it difficult to foretell with accuracy what course the battle of the future will take. No opportunity has yet arisen for judging upon this point, and we are compelled therefore to argue from deluctions founded upon the principles which govern the action of the different arms. At first sight it may appear that the power of artillery has been developed to such an extent that the side which predominates in the artillery duel will push rapidly for-ward under cover of its victorious guns

and gain an overwhelming victory on the spot. It is, however, very improbable that in a duel between fairly matched combatants one side will at the outset gain such an unquestioned superiority, for where great masses are concentrated on a single pattlefield, it is probable that success of one point may be counterbalanced by ree at another, and that even at those points where one side has gained an advantage, the other may, by the employment of reserves, regain what has been lost. It ild appear, therefore, that the battlefield will present the spectacle of huge nasses, covering miles of country, swaying to and fro, and that the concentration of local and general reserves at various points will lead to prolonged contests in which positions will be gained and lost

second day. The employment of reserves is one of the nost difficult duties of a general, for while it is absolutely necessary to maintain such es, in proportion to the number of comsatants, to act at decisive points and ward off flanking and enveloping movements, any ailure to employ them at the right moment not only leads to a great part of the army's strength being wasted, but also neutralizes the offensive power of the reserve, which can be expected to do no more han recover what has been lost if it is not brought up till the line of battle has given

and that a decisive result will not

he obtained on the first or even on the

The mobility of modern armies and the pendence of army corps render it certain that the chance encounter will be the in future campaigns, and the prearranged battle the exception. In the former case something like the following may be expected to happen. Each army will, if the advance bodies have done their part, be | Orleans, aware of the presence and strength of the other. The cavalry division in advance first come in contact, and the report of their guns warns those in the rear that a conflict is proceeding. The guns of the advanced guard move forward rapidly and in those of the division already in action, while the infantry step out briskly to relieve the cavalry of the duty of protecting the guns. The battalions as they arrive open out and deploy on the flank and are soon hetly engaged, bullets falling fast and thick on both sides. Soon the commander of the army corps appears on the ne, takes in the situation at a glance the main body to push forward with all dity. Clouds of dust are now seen in distance, which mark the movements of large columns. The divisional and corps artillery arrive in advance of their main is, and having selected the most facrable positions open a cannonade, which increases in intensity as group after group batteries comes into position and find the range. Meanwhile the infant, y are advancing and deploying under cover of the guns, each fresh arrival being greeted with ers on all sides. Bodies of wounded and prisoners are seen making their way to the rear, where on the roadsides and in the valleys field hospitals are established, and the medical department is in full ac-

And now the general surveys all. He behelds the long lines of guns hurling great masses of projectiles upon the enemy, the dense and irregular line of skirmishers hing forward or recoiling, hiding in the olds of the ground, and anxiously awaitipg an opportunity to gain some advantage and away in the distance to the right and left he sees the contending forces extend so that the flanks are lost to view. Now advantage will lie with the general first grasps the position, has his forces well in hand, chooses his point of attack. and holds the enemy strongly all along the ine, while he concentrates his efforts upon

earrying that point. When fairly matched opponents meet it is able, however, that a protracted strugwill ensue, during which the contendjosts will change their positions but ittle, and that it will only be after the exditure of great efforts on both sides. when much exhaustion ensues, that rapid progress will be possible and decisive re-sults will be obtained.

A Stage Exception. Detroit Free Press Did you all walk, Shakespoke, after etranding at Oshkosh?

## STCOD THE STRAIN WELL

CONDITION OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Though All Were Physical Wrecks at the Close, Most Are Recovering-Taylor in a Hospital.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- The men who finished in the six-day "bike" race left the track Saturday night in a pitiful condition. They were apparently human wrecks. After were apparently human wrecks. After twenty-four hours' rest the majority of them looked as well as usual. Few of them complained of the effects of the tremendous strain. Those who were the leaders said to-day that they suffered only from saddle galls and numbness in their nand; and wrists. No man could have told that "Teddy" Hale had been riding six days and had covered 1,910 miles with less that eight hours' sleep. His face gave not the slightest sign, except a slight redness about the eyes. And yet he finished the race in frightful agony. Directly after the race a he was in excellent condition. He slept peacefully until 8 a. m. then ate own breakfast and luncheon, well and then went to sleep again. He was awake again at 3 p m. Even Rice. who was in a worse condition than any of the men, was feeling well to-day. After the race he was taken to a Turkish bath. He went to bed at 1 a. m. in the Putnam House and awoke at 8 a. m. He dressed himself and ate a good breakfast. He could not remember much about the race and tangled things up a bit, but this soon passed away. Rice gained five pounds in weight during the race. He himself would not believe it, and went to the scales before he would accept the gain. And he even wanted another race. He said he was sure that he could ride two thousand miles. The vibration had numbed his hands Rice return to Wilkesbarre on Tuesday, he says he will be at work as usual on

Reading, the soldier, who finished third, was ill to-day. The hard race brought on an old trouble and he was in great pain. His physical pain during the last three was greater than that of any of the others. But his mind did not wander so much as some of those who took part in the race. Smith, who looked as if he was losing flesh, gained nine pounds. Moore was pretty badly bruised up in the contest. the race Schock rode to his home. 'Major' Taylor was taken to Brooklyn. The colored lad had his leg strained in a collision just before the close of the race. Harry Maddox went to his home in Asbury Park feeling little the worse for the contest, Hale, Rice, Reading and Moore had about eight hours' sleep during the race. Hale's average speed was about fifteen and a half

### WHAT SPANIARDS SAY.

(Concluded from First Page.) embark at once on the Three Friends. The Cubans here state that they will be on the ocean at midnight. At daylight this morning small squads of Cubans, all carrying bundles, were seen making their way towards the Florida Central depot. They were under the leadership of Perez Gonzales and Augusto Arno. Those of the party who came from Tampa crossed the bridge near the Tampa Bay Hotel and took the back streets to the depot.

According to the best information obtained this is to be the largest combination ever attempted by the Cubans. The Bermuda carries the munitions of war, which are given as follows: Six thousand rifles, 4,000,000 cartridges, four Hotchkiss guns, two dynamite guns, 600 hand bombs, projectiles for the cannon and medicines. General Roloff is directed to go to the Province of Sancti Spiritus and to take command in place of General Serafin Sanchez, lately deceased. It is said that in all three expeditions will be about 300 men. The Cubans here are elated over the magnitude of the expeditions and intimate that, with this acquisition, the Cubans will make a considerable showing for themselves during the next month. Gomez has promised an active and aggressive winter campaign, and he sent Roloff over to the states to secure the material necessary for it.

Going to Fight Spaniards.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 13 .- A company of twenty young men in this city have organized and will in a few days start for Cuba to join the rebel army. Several days ago a Cuban, said to be an agent of the New York Junto, had secret conferences with some of the foremost young men in this vicinity known to be in sympathy with the Cuban patriots, and since then the work of enlisting recruits and securing material aid for the Cubans has been carried on quietly until now the ambition of many has been fired to take a hand in the struggle for Cuban independence. The company will start for the coast about twenty-five strong, and is expected to be conveyed from some point near Galveston to the island.

Recruiting in Illinois. KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 13 .- A representative of the Cuban junto has been in this vicinity the past few days superintending the forwarding or recruits for the insurgent army. Sixty recruits passed through here last night on the Illinois Central. They were gathered in from Chicago and Wisconsin points. During the night twentyfive more arrived from Streator, Spring Valley and other points and were furnished is a heavy steel center piece. One end of

Recruiting Office at Kokomo. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 13.-To-day stranger, declining to give his name, opened headquarters at 9 South Buckeye street, to recruit volunteers for the cause of Cuba. He has succeeded in interesting

point.

quite a number of people and hopes to mus-ter a full company in this vicinity to fight the "Dons," as he calls the Spaniards. Kansans Enlisting. LARNED, Kan., Dec. 13.-A man repre-Louis, has enlisted fifteen or twenty young men in this town and courty under promis

of good pay and free transportation to New

# THE LAURADA INCIDENT.

No Effort Will Be Made to Keep the Steamer Away from Valencia.

LONDON, Dec. 13 .- Mr. Theodore Mertens, the United States consul at Grao, the seaport of Valencia, Spain, has informed a journalist of his intention to proceed to sea and meet the United States steamer Laurada, formerly engaged in filibustering expeditions to Cuba, whose reported intention to visit Valencia has caused apprehension of trouble. Mr. Martens says that if the captain of the Laurada rejects his advice not to proceed to Valencia, he will order him in the name of the United States government not to anchor in the port of Grao.

A dispatch from Madrid says: The minister of marine, Admiral Beranger, states in an interview that he has given orders to the maritime commander of Valencia to receive the United States steamer Laurada as he would any other merchantman upon her entering that port, and to give her facilities to continue on her voyage in accordance with the marine regulations. If the Laurada needs coal, provisions, etc. and private individuals refuse to supply her, the marine authorities will supply them. As the presence of the Laurada might cause disorders the authorities have taken the precaution of having at Valencia the cruiser Marie Therese, the gunboar Vulcan and the coast guard. Admiral Beranger stated in conclusion that he hoped, however, that the Laurada would avoid Spain, and he trusted to the discretion of the residents of Valencia to refrain

from disorder in case the vessel put in A Rome dispatch reports that the Laurada has gone from Palermo. Captain Hughes, on being asked whether it was true that he was going to Valencia to be captured so as to provoke a casus belli against Spain by the United States, replied that he knew nothing and must await orders. His ultimate destination, he said, was Bal-

The Standard has a Madrid dispatch which says that the government has in-creased the force of police and military at Valencia. The Laurada will be allowed to anchor alongside the men of war in the harbor, but not to approach the wharves or to load. She will be requested to leave promptly. "The government is determined."

the dispatch goes on to say, "to enforce the respect for a vessel carrying the American flag like any other, but it will let the responsibility for the consequences of any conflict rest with the owners. The Washington government's advice to the Laurada not to come to Spain is much appreciated in official circles.

Spanish Consul to Be Sued. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 13.-W. A. Bisbee, owner of the steam tug Dauntless, of filibustering fame, will institute suit this week against Senor Solis, the Spanish consul for Florida, located in this city. The basis of the suit will be the detention of the Dauntless last Thursday night, when it was preparing to leave for New Smyrna, after the wrecked schooner Nathan F. Cobb. On the representation of the consul that he had suspicions that the boat was about to engage in a filibustering expedition, its papers were taken away and it

may be begun. SPANISH CABINET.

Speculation as to What It Will Do at

MADRID, Dec. 13 .- A meeting of

Its Meeting Tuesday.

Cleveland's message was transmitted to tive revel in Kaffirs. Congress, on account of the illness of Senor Canovas, the premier. According to some will be raised at this council of the expephysician examined Hale and found that diency of a confidential note to the embassadors of the powers here in Madrid in regard to President Cleveland's message. The cabinet ministers, themselves, however, maintain an absolute reserve on this subject, and therefore any newspaper statements on the subject are premature. Reports are current here that the question has been raised of calling attention to the prejudice caused to the interests of Spain by defects in American legislation, in that, despite the good faith of the Washington government, sixty-four filibustering expeditions organized in the United States

have landed in Cuba, without whose aid the

Cubans could not have continued the war.

Notwithstanding the currency of these re-

ports, it can be authoritatively stated that nothing has yet been decided, and it is be-

lieved in some quarters that the cabinet

ministers will potspone taking any resolu-tions on the subject of President Cleveland's message. Weyler Urged to Finish the War. NEW YORK, Dec. 14 .- A special to the World from Madrid, Spain, by way of Bayonne, France, says: European governments friendly to Spain are much impressed by the killing of Gen. Antonio Maceo. They Cuba by America. The Spanish govern- of millionaires. He makes deals and finanment is reticent in regard to its military to Weyler urging him to follow up quickly the advantage obtained through the death nish an opportunity for announcing a new departure in the colonial policy, permitting Spain to hold out a promise of even more iberal reforms than those voted by the Cortes last year. It is said Senor Canovas wants a plausible pretext to enable him to avert intervention by the United States.

Why Weyler Returned. MADRID, Dec. 13.-In an interview with correspondent for a Madrid newspaper, Captain General Weyler states that he has returned to Havana in order to disperse the rebels who are flocking into the province of Havana. He says he will then return to Pinar del Rio, which he hopes to effect the pacification of in three weeks. Captain General Weyler said to this correspondent that Maceo's death was a terrible blow to the insurgents; that they had no other general equal to him in prestige. and that many insurgents were likely to abandon their arms in consequence of his

# CURE FOR FLAT WHEELS.

Simple Device That Will Make Street-Car Riding More Comfortable.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.-An invention has just been completed by Superintendent John Murphy, of the Pleasant Valley traction lines, that will be welcomed by those compelled to ride on street cars. The device will do away with the severe jolting which passengers have had to endure because of flat wheels. It will also be the means of saving thousands of dollars annually to traction companies using it. The problem of remedying flat wheels is one that has been bothering promoters'of rapid transit, as well as railroad companies, for many years. Time and again it was thought to have been solved, but the promoters were always destined to disappointment. This new invention has demonstrated its ability to remedy the evil to a certainty. It is now in operation on the Pleasant Valley and Second avenue lines in this city, and works to perfection. The beauty about it is that the wheels can be made true and round within a space of a very few minutes, and that without being

The machine is attached on each side of a track in the car barns. It is operated below. It consists of an iron bed, and can of a jack. The steel center pieces are used to attach to the ends of the axles, thus holding them stationary and solid. lower bed of the machine has a shaft attached to it, at the end of which is a heavy emery wheel. By means of screws this wheel is brought into contact with the car wheels, or to any surface that requires dressing, by means of throwing the large lever forward. The other screws are used to regulate the emery wheel. When the car has been placed on the apparatus necessary for dressing, the wheel connection is made with the motor, and the car wheels started going in the opposite direction from the wheels of the machine. The emery wheel is then screwed up to it and started at a fast rate. In a short space of spots and is as good as new.

time the wheel is shorn of all its rough Superintendent Murphy gave a practical llustration of his invention yesterday. It loes all that he claims for it. He says wheels are made flat by their locking with the brakes and sliding along the tracks. In case the wheel becomes flattened a onehundredth part of an inch, it will cause a pounding of the car every time the wheel revolves sufficient to make passengers wish they were walking. Before this invention came into use it had been necessary to take the wheels from the cars and send them to the foundry to be redressed. This entailed almost the cost of a new wheel, and often when it was returned it could be used short time until it was as bad as With this invention Mr. Murphy expects to prolong the life of a wheel to two or three times its present limit of usefulness. In other words, he expects to get from 20,000 to 40,000 more miles of service out of a wheel than formerly. This does not include the great amount of delay and many inconveniences that will be avoided. The simplicity and compactness of the invention make it a most valuable one. It can be operated with scarcely any expense. and by any one who has seen it in use once. Its use is not restricted to street cars, but will work on locomotives, and in fact on any kind of car wheels. It will do its work

perfectly without detaching any part of a car the wheels of which are to be perfected. Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Dec. 13.-Arrived: Lucania, from Liverpool; Karlsruhe, from Bremen;

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13.-Sailed: Etruria, from Liverpool, for New York. HAVRE, Dec. 13 .- Arrived: La Bretagne, from New York. NAPLES, Dec. 13 .- Sailed: Olympia, for New York.

Glasgow. Equality. Philadelphia Times. A beautiful and unique feature about the Christmas tree is that the smallest, in its

EOSTON, Dec. 13.-Sailed: Prussian, for

owner's estimation, stands as high as the Never Happy. Philadelphia Inquirer. The weather that we are now passing through may be described as consisting of

one part spring and the rest pneumonia.

Can't Get Away. Washington Post. Mr. Bryan's audience is reduced to two stenographers and his faithful wife.

**ENGLAND'S NEW CROESUS** 

A PROMOTER WHO BEATS THE REC-ORD AT FORTUNE-GETTING.

Methods of a Man Who Made Ten Million Dollars in One Year by Floating a Pneumatic Tire Company.

London Letter in Chicago Chronicle. A new star has risen in the financial world of London, and it is likely to prove the most brilliant of the whole constellation was not allowed to leave. A civil suit also Ernest Terah Hooley, a promoter, is credited with having made one of the most colossal fortunes in England in the shortest time on record Every week the industrial world is thrown into a fresh frenzy of excitement over some new combination of the this daring operator. His extraordinary Cabinet has been fixed for Tuesday, this operations in cycles have created almost as being the first meeting since President | much public interest as last year's specula-

> He first attracted general public attention when he floated a pneumatic tire this operation was to bring him more than \$10,000,000 in less than a year.

> This sum alone is, of course, not sufficient to make him a very great millionaire, but it is quite a remarkable income for one year. Since he made this comfortable fortune he has continued to pile up money at a great rate. He is already one of the greatest millionaires of the country, which contains not a few, and people are wondering where he will end.

He does not restrict his activities as the organizer of deals and syndicates to any broke. special field of industry. One day it is essence of beef, and another it is mineral water. One big corporation after another is purchased, reorganized and manipulated buying Dunlops, the next he is offering a blonde side whiskers and a keen eye entered. handsome advance for the Griffiths's corporation, and the week after he is issuing the Boyril prospectus with a capital of £2,500,000 underwritten.

This Carnot of stock promoters, as he known among his admirers, is still on strongly recommend that Spain adopt a sunny side of forty, and is not known to course which shall ward off intervention in have any of the ordinary tastes or vices cial combinations from sheer excess of inand political plans for Cuba, but it is tellectual energy He has the weight of learned that Premier Canovas has cabled millions of capital behind him, and the prestige of unexampled success as a financier, and so he goes on from one pool to decisive military success, one that will fur- | over one another in their eagerness to come into touch with him and obtain a share of the profits of his various syndicates and undertakings.

COLOSSAL OPERATIONS. Money-making ability is far from being the only thing which makes Mr. Hooley interesting. He is highly original. He buys concerns for \$10,000,000 as calmly as an ordinary business man buys a cigar. The owner of a bicycle factory may say: "I've got a business that I wouldn't sell for less than \$1,000,000," and Mr. Hooley is as likely as not to say: "I'll take it," and toss a check for \$1,000,000 at him. He sets all the ways of ordinary English promoters and business men at defiance. He has bought up the best of the Eng-

lish landed estate that were offered for including some that are historic. He is a large breeder of horses and cattle. He has houses innumerable, and three yachts. There is nothing that he would not buy if he wanted it. While in London he occupies the whole first floor of a large hotel, the Midland Grand. For this he pays a rent of \$1,000 a week, or more than \$50,000 a year. Here he is besieged all day by an army of inventors, land owners, promoters and so on, all anxious to put him in the way of making more money. He sees and talks to as many as he can, for he is very approach-able. He is apparently fond of pretending

that he is more of a country gentleman "I am but a countryman," he declares. " hate town life, and I hate town sharks and their tricks and wiles. I stay London as little as I can, and get out of it as soon as I am able, and but for the fact that I have to be on the spot to manage my affairs you would very seldom se me here. I am, I suppose, the largest sheep farmer in England, and I know every one of my three hundred horses by sight."

HOW TO GET RICH. He then told how he became rich, and gave some advice to others wishing to do

"I cannot say that I was ever what you would call a poor man." he said. "Some people I know have an idea that I was one month in a back street and the next in a palace. This is altogether wrong. I came from a family of Nottingham lace manufacturers, and when I was twentytwo my mother left me £35,000. Since then I have lived at the rate of not less than £3,000 a year, which could hardly be called poverty. I started business as a stock broker in Nottingham, and for some time made £20,000 a year. As stock broker got into touch with a large connection of very rich people; I secured their confidence and they have been the great factors in the success of the big schemes I have since be pushed up close to the trucks of the car carried through. When I issue a comby means of a lever. On top of this bed pany I do not rely altogether on the outtween £15,000,000 and £20,000,000, and its suptransportation to New Orleans. It is prob- the car is raised from the track by means port insures a thing going. It is a fact of which I make no secret that these friends

get a share of my profits. While in Nottingham I had to do with the initial steps of starting some companies, and I saw that the promoters made great profits. I asked myself why I should not do this work. Then a friend brought to my notice Humber shares, which at that time was despised at 51/2. I looked into them, was satisfied that they had a fortune, and bought largely till the shares went up to 241/2. Then I reconstructed the company, making £365,00 out of the deal. Other cycling schemes followed, the biggest being the Dunlop tire deal. I bought Dunlops outright for three millions, sold them to the present company for five, and now they are worth seven.' "On what principles do you go in finan-

"In the first place, I have no secrets: I had I should want a staff of 200 clerks to keep my books. I have never yet been able to keep a secret and never will. say that the promoter is as much entitled to his profit, and his money is as honestly earned as that of any other man. When a farmer buys a cow of me, cuts it up and resells it at a higher rate than he bought, he is entitled to make what he can; so am I when I buy and sell a company. buy, say, for two millions, and sell it for two and a half, and I tell the public straight out that I am going to make some thing for myself out of the deal. I make it an absolute rule only to take up one concern at a time, and never to leave it till it is really on its legs. I am able to point back to all the things I have been associated with and say that there is not one of them but to-day is in a heathy

RELIES ON HIMSELF ONLY. "Would you give some advice to those who want to learn the art of becoming mil-

"Certainly. The principles upon which have acted have been two. First, I always mind my own business and look after it well. Then I never touch anything that is out of my own line. If a man comes to me and says: "Here is a good tip, act on it. I do not listen to him. I confine myself to those things which I know and act on my personal knowledge alone. For instance, I never speculate a single pound in Sarnia, from Genoa; La Bourgone, from mines, for I know nothing of them.' Regarding his land purchase, he said:

"For some years every one has been sell-

ing land, and the very bottom price has been reached. Now, I feel sure, land is on the turn. Within five years wheat has risen ten shillings a quarter; other farm produce has also gone up. The tendency at present is upward, and I am fully persuaded that at present land is one of the best possible investments. Some years ago every one went in for railway and banking debentures at 3 per cent., to escape fro the fall of land values; governed by the old tradition, they go to these still, when it is not possible to get much more than 21/2 out of them at present price. In land, now, you can easily secure 5 per cent. on your will enjoy a war play treated with absolute money. I believe that in five years the technical finesse. property I have bought will be million or more than I gave for it. To show the ridiculous present prices, recently bought a fine estate of 10,000 acres with farm buildings and cottages for the laborers, for \$250,000. Within a few days I

worst of that land at 50 per cent. profit."

rect from Philadelphia. He declined to say anything about the gossip concerning the Cabinet appointments of President-elect McKinley.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Local Announcements. Ed F. Rush's "New White Crook Company," with its pretty girls and comedians, will be the attraction at the Empire this week.

The plot of "Sowing the Wind," Sydney Grundy's play, which comes to the Grand to-night and to-morrow night, relates the experiences of Rosa-mond, a girl waif, without lawful parents, who grew up and became a concert singer of London, during the early part of the present century.

Beginning this afternoon a new series of Cine matographe pictures will be shown at the Park. This new set includes several very striking views. prominent among them being a lot of negro boys diving and swimming and a section of Spanish artillery in action. The pictures are all here, ready to show to-day.

Frank Wills, Monte Collins and Norma Wills are a clever trio, and with their company they will entertain the Park's audiences this afternoon, to-night and until Thursday in a new is a musical comedy rather than a farce, and musical comedy called "My Dad the Devil." has many amusing situations.

Albert Chevalier, who will make his first and only appearance here Wednesday night at the Grand, under the direction of Charles Frohman, has attracted in both England and America great of the Spanish newspapers the question company, about a year ago. The result of attention. This man is said to be earning more money by singing than is made by any other actor or singer on the stage. Chevalier was educated for the priesthood, but he chose to become an actor, and was known as one of the best comedians in London. Then he took up coster singing, and now his name is known from one end of the world to the other. In his company are the Abbott sisters, Harry Atkinson, Charles Bertram, Henry Brett, Cyrus Dare, Miss Nora Girton and Alfred West, all the very best of he concert-hall talent in London. Chevalier will sing several times during the evening and all his well-known successes will be heard, among them "My Old Dutch," "Tick-Tock," "The Future Mrs. Awkins," "Old Kent Road," Coster's Serenade," "The Little Nipper." advance sale opens this morning at the Pem-

How Frohman Bought "Sne." It was last summer, and Mr. Frohman was his London office, off Covent Garden. A few minuites after he was to start for Paris to inspect with astonishing results. One week he is a new play. Just then a slender man with "I beg your pardon," said he, "but I was looking for Mr. Henry E. Abbey; I am Mr. Pemberton, the dramatic editor of the Manchester

Mr. Frohman explained that Mr. Abbey had

"Ah, well," replied the Englishman, "I shall see Mr. Abbey at some other time, but I am most Then the conversation drifted by easy stages

to the subject of plays and playmaking. Mr. Pemberton was interested in meeting a manager of Mr. Frohman's enterprise and resources, and of General Maceo. The premier desires a another, while investors are fairly tumbling the latter had already heard very favorable reports of Mr. Pemberton as the author of "The Life of John Hare' and "The Memoirs of T. W. Robertson." "Why don't you write a play?" queried Mr.

Frohman politely. "In my country several dramatic critics have done so, with success.' "I have." answered Pemberton, "a countryman of yours-Mr. Bret Harte-and I have collaborated upon one. You know, of course, several of Harte's novels have been dramatized, notably M'liss:' but this is the first one in waich he has had a hand in constructing the piece. The alert Mr. Frohman pricked up his ears. At the same moment it occurred to him that he was aiready late for his train en route to France. "What you tell me," he said, "interests me very much indeed; if you will step into my cab, snall be glad to have you tell me more about Pemberton had just about described the char-

when the station was reached. "Time is money," ejaculated the American manager. "I should like to have you teil me the the climaxes if you will be my guest on the train to Dover." The Englishman hesitated, and then "I am glad to say, Mr. Frohman," he continued, "I have the manuscript with me in my over-But in the short time that elapsed on the car between London and the English side of the channel only the first two acts were thoroughly made clear. The moment in the play where the murder takes place had just been reached as the steam packet boat came into sight.

acter of the hero, the heroine and the viliain

"Who killed the sheriff?" asked the manager, now thoroughly ecited. The litterateur began to droll an answer. He was interrupted by a blast from the steam "Hurry or we'll lose the boat," exclaimed Mr. Frohman; "I've got enough in my valise for two; your drama sounds like the best American play I've heard since 'Hazel Kirke.' You can't leave The manuscript had not been quite finished when the French coast was reached. "Mr. Pemberton," said Mr. Frohman, "I want your play; but there is such a thing as pecuniary

onsiderations to bring up, and I would like t suggest a few changes. The most comfortable Continental Hotel, Paris. I think you had better finish the trip with me, if you will be so kind. That night found them at the French capital. After dining at the Cafe Madrid they returned to the Continental. Glancing over the register Frohman shortly after sent up his card an i excused himself to his companion of the voyage. In half an hour he returned. "I've engaged the actress for the title part." he said, as he sipped an American cocktail. Her name is Annie Russell. She arrived here last week, it seems, and that has saved me the expense of a cablegram. She has consented to appear in the piece the coming season and e my management. Now we will see the new French The Britain blinked a bit in envious astonish ment at the American manager's intrepidity.

Then suddenly, a thought striking him, he went over to the telegraph operator and scribbled across a blank. "It's occurred to me,' he remarked, "that my wife would be expecting me home to dinner. And the two men went out upon the Boulevar! des Capucines and hailed a carriage. Now the above story was told in perfect earnes by Mr. Frohman's agent, who is said to h vereceived it from Mr. Frohman himself. There is only one difficulty in the matter. The Bostor Herald man who wrote the above about a month ago, while "Sue" was being played with such success at the Madison-square, in New York, man brothers gleating upon the tremendous su cess of "Sue." In the course of a conversation mention was made of "Sue," and pleasure expressed over its success, upon which brother Dan smiled and spoke up: "I had that play in my safe at the Lyceum two years. I took it intending at one time

produce it with Georgia Cayvan and Kelcey, but 'Sue' did not seem to suit Miss Cayvan exactly, and I was afraid I could not find tights to fit Kelcey in New York." Now this apparent contradiction may be explained, for Charles smiled and remarked that here was as much in having the actress for the play as the play for an actress. Possibly fter a vacation of idleness in Brother Dan' safe, returned to London, and was a perfect stranger when increduced to Brother Charles's notice on the read from London to Paris. It is a fact that he did engage Miss Russell in Paris for the part in which the is to surprise Boston to morrow night. Stranger things have happened in very well regulated theatrical families. For example, there was Ogilvie's purchase of the American rights of 'Jim the Penman' for A. M. Palmer. It was many times stranger than the above apparent contradiction. Sir Charles Young's manuscript had lain two years in A. M. Palmer's safe. around on Twenty-fourth street, and the author had vainly tried to get it. Finally he commissioned Charlie Abud, who was coming out to

and sent it to Young, who arranged a matine performance of the piece, at which Ogilvie, act ing as London agent for Palmer, with power to secure plays on his own judgment, arranged for the rights for the very man, who, after two years' delay, had a month before rejected it. Notes of the Stage Ed Dunn has arrived in advance of the Hol ands, who are the Grand's Christmas attraction. 'hey play "A Social Highwayman" and another

America, to get it. With the aid of John

Schoeffel Abud received back the manuscrip

bill, both new to this city. Felix Morris, the finished actor, formerly Rosina Vokes's company and afterwards a star. has returned from England and will make his first appearance with the Lyceum Theater stock company in "The Late Mr. Castello" to-night.

Manager Augustus Pitou's production of Sardou's Napoleonic comedy, "Madame Sans Gene, is one of the most successful and magnificently presented plays of many seasons. The Madame Sans Gene of Miss Kathryn Kidder is said to be a finished bit of work. "Behind the Scenes," a new dramatic sketch,

by McKee Rankin, was presented at Weber &

Fields's Music Hall, in New York, last week, and

made a hit. Mr. Rankin was assisted by young daughter, Miss Phyllis Rankin. Mrs. Mc-Kee Rankin has joined Mansfield's company. Annie Russell, the well-known metropolitan actress, who has made a decided hit in the title role of "Sue," Bret Harte's dramatized story, is reported to have begun a suit for divorce from

Eugene W. Presbery, the stage manager and exnewspaper artist. Miss Russell denies the story. It is now a settled thing that William Gillette, author of "Held by the Enemy," "Too Much Johnson," and, more recently, "Secret Service," goes to London at the end of the season in New York, taking his entire "Secret Service" company. It is a venture to see how the English

The following was printed as a theatrical note in the New York Herald Saturday: "Eight little boys, Pasteur Institute patients from Baltimore, were the special guests of the Pleasure Palace yesterday afternoon. They sat through the per-formance without manifesting the slightest symp-toms of rables. The show had already been 'tried on the dog.' was able to sell two hundred acres of the

and notable debut was made. Miss Marguerite Merrington, one of the most famous of American dramatists, and whose enthusiasm, based on drs. Fiske's fitness for the stellar role, had led her to go with the company to the opening performance, was confronted at the hour for the premiere by the illness of an actress cast for an important part. It was too late to summon a sub stitute from New York, and the reading of the part perfunctorily would have injuriously effected a critical trial of the play. Miss Merrington vol

unteered to become an actress on this occasion and, although she had never acted before, she acquitted herself admirably, and she traveled with the company to Tampa, Fla., where Mrs. Fiske opened the handsome new Casino, playing on the route at nearly every performance, and seeming to delight in the work. It is said that in "The Right to Happiness" Mrs. Fiske has a play that perfectly fits her artistic moods. Olga Nethersole announces that she will not return to America next season, but intends to se cure a theater in London. In connection with this announcement, Hillary Bell, of the New York Press, asks: "What does this mean? Has the Joseph Hatton play, about which we received so

many glowing promises, turned out a failure, like the Giacosa play? In that case Miss Nethersole is indeed in a predicament, for she has no as dead as when Don Jose stabbed her, and no even the famous Olgulation can electrify the cadaver. 'Denise' never could be made a success by anybody. 'The Transgressor' is a dismal, un interesting piece, not to the taste of our people Beyond these plays Miss Nethersole has only 'Camille,' in which her ability is remarkable But the Dumas work is venerable, and it canno form the entire repertoire of a starring tour. Miss Nethersole's failure to secure suitable plays is not so puzzling as her determination to aban don America. She was engaged on a five years' contract by the Frohmans. Has that contract been broken? Are the Frohmans going to surrender Miss Nethersole as Augustin Daly surrendered her? The future of this gifted young actress is problematic.'

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Dwight L. Moody, who is now engaged in the laborious effort of trying to evangelize New York. made an attack on Yvette Guilbert at the Cooper Union meeting last week which has aroused the indignation of all the artiste's friends. Mr. Moody said he had been asked for his opinion of some of the songs sung by "a French music hall artiste"-he did not mention Mile. Guilbert's name. For answer he read a translation of one stanza of Jean Richepin's "La Glu."

"I don't think Sodom ever produced anything like that," said the evangelist, and the audience murmured in response, "horrible," "dreadful," "shame." The verse quoted by Mr. Moody runs in this way:

There was once a lad-alack for his lot-And he loved one who loved him not. She said to him, "Go bring to my feet Thy mother's heart for my dog's meat.' The indignation of Mile. Guilbert's friends

just left, and added that he himself was Mr. arose from a feeling that Mr. Moody had puring a moral at the expense of the artiste. If he had quoted the entire song, they say, his criticism would have been disarmed. The French title of "La Glu" means "the bird lines." Here is the rest of the song, the English words being those of Arthur Symons: "Get thee home; slay her, nor wait!"

He took the heart and he ran with it straight, As he ran he fell to the ground. And in the clay the heart rolled round. As the heart rolled round in the clay, The heart said, and he heard it say-He heard the heart say in his ear.

"Hast hurt thyself, my dear, Oh, my dear?" "There are three ideas in this song," Mile. Guilbert said, "if Mr. Moody had thought it worth while to search them out. If he had, perhaps, he would have been less severe. M. Riche pin has sought to depict, first, the selfishness of a heartless coquette, next the complete slavery of hopeless love, and, finally, the all comprehensiveness, so to speak, of a mother's love, which gives freely everything to please its object, however unworthy the latter may be. Of course, the last is the crowning idea of the song. up to which, indeed, the others only pave the

"M. Richepin belongs to a school of artists who are not bound by conventionalities. They draw their pictures in high colors, laying on with the palette knife, if one may say so, bien! Some like that style and some don't. It is in art as in religion. Mr. Moody is himself, I am told, unconventional. They tell me even that some persons do not greatly admire his style of exhortation. They say his images are often uncouth and his language that of an uncultured person. But his crudities are forgiven to him because he is believed to be sincere-is it not so? Well, if he were better informed he would know that the same allowance is made for M. Richepin and the other realists, though, of course, they do not from lack of culture, which is more to "For me, I am an artiste, and I chose to sing

Richepin's song because it affords great scope for artistic expression. The moral should not, as many think, be considered by the artiste, but in this case it is-or seems to me-of the highest, the purest and most affecting. Nobody who has read the song through has found fault with before. M. Gounod must have thought well of since it is he who wrote the music which mere is Yvette Guilbert's latest, according to a

lively Paris paper. The divette suggested that as a genuine novelty Sarah Bernhardt get up a guessing match, the winner of which will announce the paternity of Maurice. Paris would jump like wildfire at such a scheme as this, and many well-known names would be exploited Yvette never forgets a favor, and seems to love M. Maurice Lefevre, who will give a causerie

at the next Metropolitan Opera musicale at the Walderf, on Tuesday afternoon, on the development and significance of the French chanson, has for some time past by this means been seeking to revive interest in that subject in Paris. Mme. Calve and Mme. Theo and M. de Gogorza will, in their numbers on Tuesday's programme, give appropriate examples of the various classes of chansons to which M. Lefevre, in his talk, will allude. Two of them will be folk songs which Mme. Calve picked up in the Auvergne ountry, in which she was born, and which she always delights to revisit. "I want the American people," said M. Le-fevre yesterday, "to have their minds disabused of the false idea, too prevalent here, I fear, that all French chansons are of such a character that

they should not be sung in English. Our chanson is as varied as the life of our people. The street song or cafe chantant chanson, which seems to absorb so much atention here, is but a small segment of the circle. M. Lefevre came to America with his friend, M. Chatran, the painter, principally, he says, for recreation. He is a journalist by profession, and will write a series of letters to Le Temps. He has written several plays, and also some ro-mances. His causeries on the chanson in Paris including "La Chanson Humaine," "Les Grandes Chansons." "Les Chanson Galantes." "Chansons du Pave" and "La Chanson de Paris." He will probably have something to say about each. Mme. Theo's visit here is nonprofessional. She is looking wonderfully well and is as piquant and full of esprit as ever. She says she ran over to

America to see some of her many American friends once more. Her last visit was two years ago. She has not decided how long she will re-Carl Halir was the soloist at the second concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House last week. He chose as his number a work of the modern school, Tschaikowsky's Second Violin Concerto, in D of it was strikingly wanting in inspiration, freedom and breadth, with the possible exception of his work toward the close of the finale, which is a spirited movement of a distinctively Russian character. As a rule, however, Herr Halir played with an evident restraint that conveyed the imssion to the hearer that he did not feel happy in his selection or en rapport with his audience. His tone was diminished and frequently untrue, all of which was the more disappointing after the finished and thoroughly satisfying style in which he played at Mr. Damrosch's symphony

Herr Ernst Kraus and Herr Carl Somer, the former a new tenor and the latter a new baritone of the Damrosch Opera Company, arrived from Germany Friday. Herr Kraus, who is a tall, athletic, fine-looking fellow, only thirty-two years of age, is to take Alvary's place. He began his career in Weisbaden and Mannheim. He has been engaged for a term of years at the Ber-lin Royal Opera, but Mr. Damrosch succeeded in having the date of the contract postponed until after the American season. He will sing the roles of Lobengrin, Tannhauser, Siegfried, Faust, Raoul and Don Jose. Herr Somer comes from the Vienna Opera Honse, where he is said to be a great favorite. He will be heard as the Dutch-

man, Valentine, Toreador and Wotan. Miss Florence M. Reeves, of Richmond, Ind. has composed a McKinley March, which has just

been issued by a Cincinnati publishing house The piece is dedicated to Major McKinley. How to Collect Delinquent Taxes.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The latest annual report of the city controller gives the first official information of the alarming fact that 60 per cent, of the voters of Indianapolis pay no taxes. It had been known in private circles for years, but because these nontaxpayers could be used to further the schemes of contractors and other speculators the fact has been suppressed by officials till now; and now the attempt to dismiss it with the insolent "What are you going to do about it?" seems likely to be a success. Perhaps the basal question is, what can we do? Are the taxpayers of this city, and presumably of all cities, to be at the mercy of those who never pay taxes? Shall those who never contribute to the expenses of government have an unrestricted right to assess taxes and then to dictate expenditures? Is not this the cause of the high taxes and reckless appropriations with which the people are constantly wrestling? The fact cannot be blinked; these nontaxpayers control both assessments and appro-Mark Hanna at Home.

At the first performance of Manual Home and Home.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.—Chairman Fiske's new play, "The Right to Happiness," they openly avowed their purious and recently, in a Pennsylvania city, an unexpected voted as a unit for the men who have the passed.

# HYSTERICS.

Women Should Understand This Strange Nervous Derangement.

A Symptom of Something Far More Serious-Mrs. Barris, of Beaver Springs,

Relates Her Experience. The spasm at top of wind-pipe, or in bronchial tubes, the "ball rising in the throat," violent beating of the heart;

laughing and crying by turns; muscular spasms; throwing the arms about, etc., tell of a derangement of

the female sys-Any female complaint may produce hysteries, which must be re garded as a symptom only. The cause, whatever it may be

quickly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It acts at once upon the organ affected, and the nerve centers; removes the cause, and dispels effectually the symptoms.

Mrs. Barris relates her experience for the benefit of others.

"I had been sick with ulceration of the womb, causing all kinds of disagreeable experiences, such as irritability, sleeplessness, faintness, and at times hysterics. My physician said it was the worst case he ever had. My back ached, leucorrhæa very profuse, and I had a severe bearing-down pain. The physicians thought I should never recover, and as the last remedy, they procured your Vegetable Compound. I had not taken more than one-fourth of a bottle, before I was more comfortable. I continued its use, also the Sanative Wash, and Liver Pills. After using four bottles. I was able to be out, and do almost all my work. I think the Vegetable Compound is the only medicine that will cure female complaints, and it will reach the worst cases in a very short time. I know it saved my life."-Mrs. M. BARRIS, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. All drug-



## **Tube Works** Wrought-iron Pipe for Gas, Steam and Water. Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malle-

NATIONAL

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malle-able Iron Fittings (black and gaivanized), Vaives, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimming, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitch-en Sinks, Hose, Belting, Bab-bit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wining Waste, and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas. Steam and Water. Natural Gas lic Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laun-dries, Lumber Dry-Houses, etc. Cut and Thread to or-der any size Wrought-tron Pipe, from 5 inch to 12 inches diameter. KNIGHT & JILLSON.

S. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

official management of receipts and expenditures. But can we do anything? Possibly not. It depends entirely upon whether or not the nontaxpaying elements of the State are so completely in control of af-fairs that any attempt to displace them must be a failure. Is there a single member of the coming Legislature who dares to offend this controlling majority by placing town and city and township and county corporations on the same footing as railroad or insurance or banking or manufacturing or mining corporations? They are nothing more nor less than these. Their functions are to manage the material interests of their respective corporations, with no more power to affect the social or political rights of the people than have railroad or mining or insurance corporations to affect similar interests. Common honesty, common sense and common usage give the control of business corporations only to those who have a moneyed interest in results. A railroad company might as well allow those who ride on its cars occasionally to elect the directors as for a city or county or township corporation to allow everybody to dictate who shall levy the taxes and what shall be done with the income; and there is not an honest man in the State who will deny this. But who gest a rebellion against this oppressive tyranny? No need of a change of Constitution to effect this needed reform. All these corporation officers are creatures of the legislature, which may dictate the method of their selection, as well as the extent of their authority, but because this nontaxpaying majority greatly enjoys its place in the saddle there is no probability that any legislator whose ambition pictures future political honors and profits will move his tongue to unhorse them. To require every man who votes for a county commissioner or a township trustee, or a school commissioner or any other corporation officer, to produce his tax receipt would greatly reduce the number of delinquents, while would greatly affect the expenditures. For instance, who believes for a moment that such a board of county commissioners as would have been elected by taxpayers only would have allowed this \$5,000 attorneys' fee for a service that no railroad or insurance company or private individual would have paid over \$500 for? The men who allowed that, through their representatives, pay no taxes; what need they care whether the fee be this or that? And similar appropriations are frequently made by our city authorities, for it comes nearer home, because it has happened more than once within a decade that the nontaxpayers have elected one of their number to represent them in the Council, and their recklessness in assessing has been equaled only by their liberality in appropriation, for what did they care? Must we forever submit to this tyranny? U. L. SEE.

#### Indianapolis, Dec. 13 CITY NEWS NOTES.

Miss Ruth E. Kealing of North Capitol avenue, left Saturday for Rushville where she will be the guest of Miss Dove Meredith for a week. Mrs. C. F. Hodges will read a paper upon "Ramabai and Her Work," at the regular

meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of Christ Church, to be held in the guild room this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Black Bass in Indiana Streams. U. S. Wolf, in Madison Courier. Why waste time experimenting with other fish when we have in Indiana huffereds of streams naturally adapted swarmed with black bass, both of the small and big-mouth variety, and with the enforcement of existing laws and the passing

of an additional law prohibiting the catch-

ing of fish until after spawning time, about the 15th of June, we would have this king of fish in abundance. The food of the bass consists principally of crawfish and minnows, which are very plentiful in all our streams at present, owing to the scarcity of fish. Under these food conditions a bass will weigh two pounds at three years of age and spawn at two years old. By these facts it will be seen that by proper laws, strictly enforced, it would be but a short time until the lovers of the art of fishing would be able to enjoy a day's recreation that would tend to make

a man more honest. Now, in behalf of the king of game fish I appeal to my brothers of the rod and all others interested to aid me in the protection of this nobleman of Indiana waters. Exchanges of this paper, kindly lend your assistance and give this appeal circulation, and bear in mind the vital point is to shut out spring fishing until June 15, thereby adding at once millions of fish. Let us use our influence with our senators and representatives and this law will be and representatives, and this law will be